area from or causes harmful interference to another IVDS system, the licensees of both systems must cooperate and resolve the problem by mutually satisfactory arrangements. If the licensees are unable to do so, the Commission may impose restrictions including, but not limited to, specifying the transmitter power, antenna height, or area or hours of operation of the stations concerned.

(b) The use of any frequency segment at a given geographical location may be denied when, in the judgment of the Commission, its use in that location is not in the public interest; the use of a frequency segment specified for the IVDS system may be restricted as to specified geographical areas, maximum power, or other operating conditions.

(c) Unless the IVDS system licensee obtains written consent from the TV Channel 13 station licensee to dispense with this notification, each IVDS system licensee must notify all households located both within a TV Channel 13 station Grade B predicted contour and the IVDS system service area of the potential for interference from an IVDS system. The IVDS system licensee must also inform those potentially affected households that it will eliminate any objectionable interference to television reception caused by its IVDS system. This notification shall be made no earlier than two weeks before and no later than two weeks after initiation of IVDS in the TV Channel 13 station Grade B predicted contour. The written consent must be kept as part of the IVDS system authorization.

(d) Each IVDS system licensee must provide upon request, and install free of charge, an interference reduction device to any household within a TV Channel 13 station Grade B predicted contour that experiences interference due to a component CTS or RTU.

(e) Each IVDS system licensee must investigate and eliminate interference to television broadcasting and reception, from its component CTSs and RTUs, within 30 days of the time it is notified in writing, by either an affected television station, an affected viewer, or the Commission, of an interference complaint. Should the licensee fail to eliminate the interference within the 30 day period, the CTS or RTU causing the interference must discontinue operation.

(f) The boundaries for each IVDS service area, as defined in §95.803, are the limit of interference protection for an IVDS system.

[57 FR 8275, Mar. 9, 1992, as amended at 57 FR 36374, Aug. 13, 1992]

§95.863 Duty cycle.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the maximum duty cycle of each RTU, either fixed or mobile, shall not exceed 5 seconds-per-hour, or, alternatively, not exceed one percent within any 100 millisecond interval.

(b) The duty cycle limitation specified above for RTUs does not apply in the following situations:

(1) To fixed and mobile RTUs when there is no TV channel 13 predicted Grade B contour overlap in the licensed service area; or

(2) To fixed RTUs in areas where there is Grade B contour overlap and the RTU is located outside the TV channel 13 predicted Grade B contour but within the licensed service area.

[61 FR 32711, June 25, 1996]

Subpart G—Low Power Radio Service (LPRS)

SOURCE: 61 FR 46569, Sept. 4, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§95.1001 Eligibility.

An entity is authorized by rule to operate a LPRS transmitter and is not required to be individually licensed by the FCC if it is not a representative of a foreign government and if it uses the transmitter only in accordance with §95.1009. Each entity operating a LPRS transmitter for AMTS purposes must hold an AMTS license under part 80 of this chapter.

§95.1003 Authorized locations.

LPRS operation is authorized:

(a) Anywhere CB station operation is permitted under §95.405(a); and

(b) Aboard any vessel or aircraft of the United States, with the permission